tincture) was next tried, a few square inches of the skin being dressed with this daily. This treatment caused the dog a considerable amount of pain, but it did not exert any beneficial effect on the progress of the disease, and it was therefore soon discontinued.

I now resolved to try the effect of creolin, with lanolin as the excipient (creolin 5 : lanolin 95), and with this about a fourth of the skin was well rubbed daily. This was combined with frequent baths of creolin and water, and the treatment was kept up for nearly a month. At the end of that time there was no appreciable improvement in the condition of the patient—in fact, the disease had been making rapid progress both in extent and severity.

As a last resource, but with little hope of success, I had the skin rubbed daily with sulphur ointment. This application proved quite as ineffectual as the preceding ones; and, the disease having now reached a stage that rendered recovery hopeless, the dog was destroyed.

ENDOMETRITIS IN HEIFERS.

By JAMES COOK, F.R.C.V.S., Scarborough.

DURING the past four years I have had occasion to treat three cases of a condition which is known to farmers in this district as, "over-bulled." The animals so affected which came under my notice were all white heifers that had a short time previously been put to the bull. In this district it is generally considered a very fatal complaint, but the rapid recovery of my most recent case through a simple operation is my excuse for publishing the following note.

The symptoms presented in this case were, loss of appetite, constipation, quickened breathing, increased temperature, general uneasiness, arching of the back, and straining. Urine was passed frequently, apparently in consequence of the straining. On making an examination *per rectum*, a large swelling could be detected beneath the hand. This swelling so encroached upon the rectum as to offer a barrier to the passage of fæces. On exploring *per vaginam* the uterus could be felt enormously distended and very tense.

The treatment consisted in the administration of a febrifuge and sedative mixture, and in tapping the distended uterus. The latter I effected from the vagina by means of a trocar and canula, afterwards enlarging the opening with a probe-pointed bistoury. A large quantity of purulent fluid immediately escaped. The end of a flexible tube attached to a syringe was then inserted into the womb through the opening thus made, and the uterine cavity was washed out with carbolised water. I may here state that the uterine wall was felt to be enormously thickened, and some little difficulty was experienced in puncturing it.

The animal seemed to obtain almost immediate relief, and on the following day she looked much brighter and commenced to eat. In the course of a few days the wound that I had made had partly healed up, and I found it necessary to again enlarge the opening with the bistoury. This was, as in the first instance, followed by the escape of a large quantity of purulent fluid. Subsequently the uterus and

vagina were washed out on several occasions, and tonic medicines were administered.

Under this treatment the animal appeared to make a complete recovery, and in the month of February last she was sold to the butcher, who said that she was fat and apparently in good health. The uterus was forwarded to me, and I found that it presented the following appearances :

It was elongated, measuring three feet in length, and its body presented a constriction in its middle, so as to bear some resemblance to two united sausages. At each of its two widest points its circumference would be over three feet, and it contained upwards of a gallon of sanio-purulent fluid. This fluid could be passed readily from one part of the sac to the other through the intermediate constriction. The uterine walls were very tough and much thickened ; and the butcher informed me that he experienced some difficulty in separating the mass from the right side of the pelvis and flank.

Abstracts and Reports.

COMMUNICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE TO THE HUMAN SUBJECT BY MEANS OF BUTTER.

INSTANCES of transmission of foot-and-mouth disease to human beings through the use of uncooked milk are, as is well known, very frequent. On the other hand, cases of infection by means of butter and cheese are rare, and, indeed, the possibility of this mode of infection has been denied. There are, however, on record a number of well-authenticated cases of that kind, and the following addition to the list is made by Fröhner.¹

On the 8th November last a veterinary student had sent to him by his brother-in-law a packet of fresh butter made from the milk of cows suffering from foot-and-mouth disease. On the following day—that is, on the 9th—he ate some of this butter for the first time. During the following night he was feverish, and on the morning of the 10th he found his under-lip red, swollen, and completely covered with vesicles as far as the chin. The vesicles were somewhat itchy. There were also three vesicles on the point of the tongue. On the 12th his right ear showed an erysipelatous redness ; it was very hot ; and after two hours the entire anterior surface and edge of the ear became covered with vesicles.

On the 12th the inflammation of the lower lip had reached its height, on the 13th the vesicles began to be covered with scabs, and by the 18th the lip no longer showed anything unusual.

New vesicles continued to form on the ear during the 12th and 13th, and these healed much more slowly than those on the lip, so that recovery was not complete till the 22nd.

During the first 8 days there was an increase in the amount of the salivary secretion, and slight swelling of the parotid and sublingual salivary glands.

¹ Zeitschrift für Fleisch- und Milch-hygiene.